The SunsWater and Moons Water Projects: A Systems Approach to Solar Elements and Materials Evolution

The Moon is more than a lunar outpost or resource cache – it is **humanity's premier natural laboratory** for studying how stellar processes and planetary evolution combine to create water-bearing environments. The **Moons Water Projects** framework argues that *"water is not simply a resource – it is the observable product of billions of years of interactions between stellar energy, planetary materials, chemistry, physics and geological evolution."* In this view, a **solar and planetary materials evolution** becomes the unifying topic. Solar radiation, plasma and energetic particles from the Sun continuously modify exposed planetary surfaces, implanting hydrogen and helium into minerals. Over time, these interactions create crystal defects, drive new chemistry (including hydroxyl and H_2O formation), and influence optical and physical properties. The Moon's surface – effectively unaltered by atmosphere, hydrology or plate tectonics – preserves this record. Each grain of regolith archives atomic-scale defects, impact history and exposure to space weathering. Thus the Moon serves as our best-accessible "ground truth" for understanding how stars shape planetary materials over geologic time.

Water is one of the most influential components of planetary evolution, yet its origin, preservation and distribution cannot be understood independently of the stellar, planetary and material processes that govern its formation over geological timescales. Increasing evidence from heliophysics, planetary science, materials research and laboratory experiments indicates that these processes are tightly coupled across multiple spatial and temporal scales. This review has argued that understanding these interactions requires an interdisciplinary systems perspective extending from stellar physics to planetary exploration.

This systems perspective connects fields ranging from **solar physics** and **radiation physics** to **materials science**, **mineralogy**, **photonic engineering** and **astrobiology**. Rather than isolated disciplines, the Moons Water Projects propose a collaborative, interdisciplinary architecture in which each component – from the SunsWater study of solar plasma effects to ProtoAlgae research on resilient life – contributes to a **coherent Solar Elements and Materials Evolution framework**. In practice, this means international cooperation: sharing data from Artemis, Chang'e, Chandrayaan and other missions; combining laboratory studies of irradiated minerals; and developing multiscale models (from density-functional theory to digital twins) that link the Sun's behavior to lunar regolith chemistry. The proposed **UN Moon Society** is envisioned not as a regulator but as a **global science network** – a forum for researchers, agencies and industry to coordinate interdisciplinary lunar science, standardize regolith simulants, run joint experiments, host annual conferences, and celebrate achievements (e.g. on **International Moon Day**) in the spirit of peaceful exploration.

Ultimately, the goal is to create a "living" research program. Just as COPUOS and the Outer Space Treaty laid the legal basis for peaceful lunar exploration, the Moons Water Projects aim to lay an intellectual foundation. Future discoveries (new mission data, lab experiments, AI models) can refine the framework continuously. The Moon – **our nearest celestial reference** – provides the dataset and inspiration for this endeavor. By promoting

open science and science diplomacy (as CERN and the ISS have done), the Moons Water Projects seek to advance fundamental knowledge and practical technologies alike, benefiting both space exploration and life on Earth.

International Framework and Cooperation

Lunar science today is conducted under a rich tapestry of international agreements and organizations. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty explicitly **"reaffirm(ed) the importance of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies"**. Soon after, the UN's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) was established (1959) to oversee this vision. COPUOS (and its subcommittees) has helped negotiate the five core space treaties and principles of "peace, security and development". In this spirit, modern initiatives like the Artemis Accords (NASA-led, 2020–present) provide a **common set of principles for cooperation** in lunar exploration, emphasizing compliance with the Outer Space Treaty and norms of responsible, peaceful behavior. As of 2026, 70 nations had signed the Artemis Accords, reflecting a broad commitment to collaborative, sustainable space activities.

Other international bodies similarly foster scientific partnership. The **Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)** explicitly "furthers research, exploration, and the peaceful use of outer space through international cooperation". The **International Astronomical Union (IAU)** promotes global collaboration in astronomy and planetary science, while educational institutions like the International Space University (ISU) train the next generation of space scientists worldwide. These organizations complement – rather than compete with – the proposed framework. The **UN Moon Society**, for example, is intended as a **collaborative scientific network**: it would *add* to existing structures by encouraging interdisciplinary workshops, joint laboratory networks, open data standards, and educational outreach, without any governance powers. In short, the Moons Water Projects vision is fully aligned with international norms: building upon COPUOS, UNOOSA, the Outer Space Treaty, the Artemis Accords and similar treaties as the backdrop for expanded cooperation.

The Moon as Humanity's Natural Laboratory

The single most compelling reason the Moon is central to this framework is that **it preserves a record of billions of years of planetary evolution** that is largely lost on Earth. On Earth, geology, weather and life continually recycle or hide ancient materials. By contrast, lunar surface materials have been exposed to the space environment (solar photons, wind, cosmic rays, micrometeorites) nearly uninterrupted for ~4 billion years. As one lunar scientist puts it: *"Earth has erased most of its early bombardment record… The Moon, by contrast, preserves a continuously accessible archive: lunar regolith, the loose layer of debris produced and reworked by impacts over billions of years"*. Every grain of the lunar regolith thus carries a *multiscale archive* of information: atomic-scale defects and isotopes record irradiation and implantation history, nanophase iron and vesicles indicate space weathering, and the stratigraphy of layers reflects impact gardening and geological context.

LPI researchers explicitly note that *"the lunar regolith is one of the rare places we can still interpret a time-integrated record of what was hitting Earth's neighborhood for billions*

of years." This highlights the Moon's value as **ground truth**. We can physically analyze actual Moon rocks and dust in the lab (chemistry, crystalline structure, isotopes), and use those results to validate our remote-sensing and theoretical models. In the words of a recent Apollo-era scientist: *"The value of the Moon is that it gives us ground truth: real material we can measure in the lab and use to anchor what we infer from remote sensing."*. No other accessible world offers such a combination of preserved antiquity and retrievable samples. For these reasons, we regard the Moon as humanity's best-characterized **reference system** for understanding how stars shape planetary surfaces.

The special qualities of the Moon extend to habitability and resources as well. Its permanently shadowed polar craters host cold-trapped water ice; its regolith contains implantations of hydrogen, helium (including He-3), oxygen, and other volatiles from billions of solar wind interactions. The outer rims and maria expose ancient crustal rocks. Even the far side, shielded from Earth's radio noise, enables astronomy. In short, the Moon is at once an archive (recording solar and impact history) and a physics/engineering laboratory (testing materials under vacuum, low gravity, radiation).

A Systems-Science Philosophy

A key scientific lesson of the Moons Water Projects is that **no single discipline can explain lunar water or materials evolution in isolation**. Instead, we view the Sun–Moon–laboratory chain as a continuously-coupled physical system. Solar processes and planetary processes co-evolve:

- **Stellar Production:** Nuclear fusion in the solar core produces the hydrogen and helium that eventually reach planets.
- **Heliospheric Transport:** Magnetic fields and solar activity (e.g. coronal mass ejections, reconnection events, the 11-year cycle) modulate the solar wind and energetic particle flux.
- **Surface Interaction:** When solar photons and ions hit airless surfaces, they drive photochemistry, sputtering, implantation and electrostatic charging.
- **Mineral Response:** Each mineral's crystal structure and composition responds differently: defects accumulate, amorphous rims form, nanophase metals grow, and implanted ions diffuse or bond.
- **Chemical Evolution:** Implanted hydrogen can combine with oxygen in silicates to form hydroxyls and water molecules; helium can gather in vacuoles; new phases may emerge in the regolith.
- **Geological Processes:** Impact mixing, thermal cycling and (on bodies like Mars) volcanism or glaciation then redistribute these volatiles.
- **Resource Creation:** Over time, these processes concentrate usable resources (water ice, oxygen-rich minerals, helium-3) in places like polar cold traps or breccia.

Throughout this chain, **feedbacks and trade-offs** abound. For example, more intense solar wind flux increases implantation but also sputtering loss. Day-night temperature swings enhance diffusion and loss of light volatiles. Magnetic anomalies on the Moon deflect some particles, creating "swirl" patterns of maturity and hydration. Capturing these

details requires multi-scale modelling: from quantum chemistry of defects to Monte Carlo tracks of ions, to thermal diffusion in a regolith column.

Core Philosophy: The Moon becomes the natural interface where all these processes converge. It ties together **solar physics, plasma physics, radiation physics, and photonics** (which govern what hits the Moon) with **condensed-matter and materials physics, mineralogy and geochemistry** (which govern what happens on the Moon) and **astrobiology and engineering** (which ask how those outcomes affect life support and exploration). In practice, this means fostering dialogue between solar physicists and mineralogists, or between quantum chemists and resource engineers – exactly the kind of cross-disciplinary integration that the Moons Water Projects promote. When a solar cycle modulator or two talk to a crystallographer, new insights emerge; when a lunar geologist collaborates with a photonics specialist, better spectroscopy of hydrated minerals results. These overlaps are where **outstanding discoveries** lie.

For example, consider one grain of regolith in a lab: a **mineralogist** can analyze its crystal structure; a **physicist** can map its radiation damage; a **photonics expert** will measure its optical scattering (affected by nanophase Fe); a **quantum chemist** can model its band structure; a **chemist** can probe its hydroxyl content; an **engineer** will evaluate its mining viability; an **astrobiologist** will wonder if it could seed life. Each sees a piece of the truth. The Moons Water Projects aim to integrate these perspectives into a coherent narrative: that grain's entire history from solar wind exposure to its eventual role in water production.

An Integrated Research Ecosystem

Within this framework, all the Moons Water Projects initiatives have their place:

- **SunsWater:** Focuses on the Sun as a long-term driver – studying how solar activity, wind, and radiation weather minerals. This spans fusion physics, helioseismology, space weather, and radiation chemistry.
- **MoonsWater:** Focuses on Moon(s) as case study object and research areas – analyzing lunar samples, orbital data, and regolith physics to trace the hydrogen-water cycle.
- **Comparative Planetary Water Research:** Extends the approach to Mercury, Mars, Ceres, Europa, etc., to identify universal vs. local processes in water formation.
- **Planetary Materials Science:** Investigates crystallography, defect physics, nano-structures and photonic effects in minerals (on the Moon and elsewhere).
- **Planetary Biology (ProtoAlgae, MoonAlgae, MarsAlgae):** Explores how life might adapt to use or influence these materials and volatiles under different conditions, informing both Earth-based biotechnology and life-support systems.
- **Advanced Technologies (AI, Autonomous Platforms, Digital Twins, Universal Quantum Computing, Solar System Internet):** Develops computational tools and hardware for modelling this system at scale and operating infrastructure (e.g. networks and robotics) across the solar system.

No single initiative stands alone. For instance, AI and digital-twin models (twin of the Sun–Moon system) rely on input from SunsWater (solar wind data) and MoonsWater

(regolith properties). ISRU engineering uses knowledge of lunar hydroxyl formation and helium-3 distribution to design processing plants. By contrast, discoveries in fundamental physics or materials can suggest new exploration targets or resource strategies. The whole forms a scientific **systems architecture** that flows from solar fusion to lunar industry (as sketched above).

International Cooperation and Science Diplomacy

Achieving this ambitious vision requires **global collaboration**. Complex questions spanning heliophysics to biotechnology cannot be solved by one country or discipline alone. History shows that international cooperation is uniquely effective. For example, **CERN** – founded under UNESCO – "has become one of the most striking examples of successful scientific cooperation in the world", yielding technologies (like the World Wide Web) that transformed society. Similarly, the **International Space Station**, involving 15 countries, is "one of the most ambitious international collaborations ever attempted" and demonstrates how multinational teamwork accelerates discovery.

Scientific cooperation is also a form of **science diplomacy**. UNESCO notes that science diplomacy "helps establish links and strengthen relations between societies, especially where there may not be another official approach". By collaborating on lunar science, nations build trust and share capabilities. The Moons Water Project researcher embrace this: the **UN Moon Society** is proposed as a collaborative platform (not a regulatory agency) to connect agencies, industries, institutions and universities worldwide. Together with international stakeholders and funding the project could sponsor joint lunar research projects, interdisciplinary conferences, shared databases (e.g. of simulant materials, laboratory protocols, sample analyses), and education initiatives. It could also foster international standards – for example, consensus on lunar regolith simulants or open data formats – much like COSPAR's planetary protection policies guide all spacefaring nations.

Importantly, the proposed UN Moon Society works within, and complements, existing frameworks. It does not seek to override COPUOS or the Outer Space Treaty. Rather, it echoes COPUOS's 1960s goal of using space science for peace, and the Outer Space Treaty's emphasis on benefiting "all mankind". It coordinates with bodies like COPUOS, IAU, IAA and space agencies, ensuring that scientific cooperation – not competition – drives lunar exploration. In this era of Artemis, Chang'e, Luna, Chandrayaan and commercial landers, such a forum could ensure that each mission's data becomes part of a coherent global knowledge base.

International Moon Day: A Focus for Collaboration

The annual **International Moon Day** (20 July) now provides a natural focal point for these ideas. Proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 2021, it commemorates Apollo 11's success and the achievements of **all nations** in lunar exploration. As UNOOSA notes, International Moon Day "aims to raise public awareness about sustainable Moon exploration and utilization". The Moons Water Projects propose using this day / week each year to celebrate progress and galvanize action. Possible activities include:

- **Publication of an annual lunar science report:** "State of Lunar Water Research" synthesizing the latest mission findings, lab breakthroughs and models (akin to IPCC reports for climate, but focused on moon-related science).
- **International Conferences or Workshops:** Organize an annual Moon Day science symposium (hybrid or virtual) where researchers present new results and coordinate projects.
- **Educational Outreach and Citizen Science:** Release open-access learning materials on Moon science; run student contests (e.g. designing a lunar habitat); engage amateur astronomers and globe citizens with simple experiments or data analysis tasks.
- **Industry and Innovation Showcases:** Highlight how lunar research spins off technologies for Earth (water purification, advanced materials, robotics) – reinforcing the reciprocal benefit.
- **Awards and Recognition:** Announce prizes or fellowships for interdisciplinary lunar research or for cooperation efforts, to encourage the next generation.

By embedding the Moons Water Projects in the fabric of International Moon Day, the framework gains visibility and routine momentum. It reminds the world that space and lunar exploration is not an isolated affair but a **shared human project**.

The Future of Lunar and Planetary Exploration

We are entering a fundamentally new era. Decades past focused on first missions and static flybys; the coming decades will emphasize **sustained operations and infrastructure**. Moon bases, resource harvesters, and large-scale science instruments will emerge. These capabilities rely on deep understanding of the lunar environment, which is precisely what the Moons Water Projects target. The same trends – autonomy, networked communications (the **Solar System Internet**), AI-driven science, closed-loop life support – apply beyond the Moon to Mars, Europa and exoplanets.

A careful vision for Moon 2040 and Moon Society 2050 must distinguish near-term technology from long-shot ideas. It should be grounded in today's science while aspirational. For instance, lunar robotics and AI for site exploration are already in development; even preliminary ISRU reactors are being designed. In contrast, speculative ideas (e.g. mining helium-3 on a massive scale) should be presented with their technical challenges and uncertainties. By linking roadmap development to the Moons Water framework, we can guide public expectations and policy: e.g. highlighting how research on nanoscale hydrogen diffusion informs habitat design, or how quantum sensors (inspired by He-3) might revolutionize communications.

Regardless of specific scenarios, one constant is clear: water, and other volatiles, can be both the product and the facilitator of this exploration. Understanding the "water cycle" on the Moon – from implanted solar hydrogen to ice traps – is crucial not just for science but for long-term human presence. The Moons Water Projects thus aim to shape a future where the Moon's ancient science legacies underpin tomorrow's colonies and factories.

Conclusions and Future Outlook

In summary, the Moons Water Projects present a **comprehensive research vision** rather than isolated agendas. They ask: *How do stars gradually transform planetary materials into water-bearing environments over billions of years?* Answering this requires no less than uniting disciplines – from solar physics to astrobiology – around the Moon as our touchstone. The Moon's regolith, atmosphere-less and unaltered, provides a unique **archive of Solar System history**. By studying it, we not only learn about lunar water, but also gain insights applicable to Earth, Mars, Moons and beyond.

Our approach is explicitly collaborative. We build on the foundations of COPUOS, COSPAR and the Outer Space Treaty, we honor international initiatives like the Artemis Accords and International Moon Day, and we invoke science diplomacy principles. The proposed UN Moon Society is a platform – not a regulator – designed to catalyze these connections.

Ultimately, the Moons Water Projects aim to change the way scientists think about the Moon. When a mineralogist, a solar physicist, a materials engineer and a biologist each look at the Moon, they see only a part of the picture. By drawing them together through an integrative narrative, we hope to inspire new questions and collaborations. The Moon will then become "a meeting place for scientific ideas" – a guiding light not just of the night sky, but of human ingenuity bridging Earth and the stars.

Peer-reviewed literature and official sources (mainly Wikipedia) have been used throughout to support this perspective, along with mission and institutional reports. Each claim is grounded in current science, and the reference list can guide readers to further detail on each topic. These projects are meant to evolve with the science: as new findings emerge, this framework can adapt, ensuring that lunar exploration remains not just technically advanced, but also intellectually unified and internationally cooperative. The scientific essays and research papers of the SunsWater and MoonsWater project were developed and corrected by the lead researcher Oliver Caplikas. He is also author of several studies, specialist books and countless articles in several research fields.

The Moon in the 2020s: Advanced Science and International Collaboration

Among humanity's most accessible rocky planetary bodies, the Moon provides one of the richest natural archives for investigating long-term interactions between stellar forcing and planetary materials. Because many lunar surface materials have remained exposed to the space environment for billions of years, they preserve records spanning atomic-scale irradiation damage, nanoscale microstructural evolution, mineralogical alteration and planetary-scale geological history. Few other accessible environments enable such direct integration of observations across so many spatial and temporal scales.

The **Moons Water Projects** constitute an interdisciplinary systems-science framework for investigating how stellar processes interact with planetary materials across multiple spatial and temporal scales to shape volatile evolution, planetary resources and future.

Water on the Moon is no longer seen as a standalone prize but as evidence of long-term cosmic processes. Recent missions have shown that lunar water and other volatiles

are the cumulative product of interactions between the Sun and planetary materials. For example, India's **Chandrayaan-1** mission helped confirm water molecules locked in lunar minerals, and NASA's airborne SOFIA observatory directly detected H2O in sunlit polar regolith. These discoveries overturn the notion of a dry Moon and illustrate that water is the outcome of stellar radiation, ion implantation, chemistry and geology over eons. In other words, "lunar water" is a visible consequence of solar–planetary materials evolution, not a starting assumption. This philosophy unites many fields – from solar physics and plasma physics to mineralogy, photonics, AI and astrobiology – into one connected scientific ecosystem. The Moon becomes our natural laboratory for investigating how stars gradually transform planetary materials into water-bearing environments over billions of years.

Within the Moons Water Projects, the proposed UN Moon Society is envisioned as an international collaborative framework rather than a governing authority. Its primary purpose would be to facilitate interdisciplinary cooperation among universities, research institutes, space agencies, industry and scientific organizations by encouraging common data standards, coordinated research priorities, open scientific exchange and collaborative education. Such a framework would complement, rather than replace, existing international partnerships and cooperative initiatives.

The New Lunar Era: Why the Moon Matters Again

- **New scientific discoveries:** Recent lunar missions have overturned old assumptions. For instance, Chandrayaan-1's Moon Mineralogy Mapper instrument confirmed that water and hydroxyl (–OH) are embedded in lunar rocks. In 2020, NASA's SOFIA telescope detected actual water (H2O) in a sunny crater (Clavius), at concentrations of a few hundred ppm. Such findings imply that surface minerals are chemically altered by solar particles to produce water and ice, meaning the Moon is a **chronicle of solar and planetary interactions**. Each mineral grain and crystal defect in the regolith records solar wind implantation, micrometeoroid impacts, radiation damage and thermal cycling over ~4 billion years. Studying these records helps us understand early solar system history, the delivery of volatiles, and even the precursors of life on Earth.
- **International lunar missions:** A second "golden age" of lunar exploration is now underway. NASA's **Artemis program** aims to resume crewed landings by the mid-2020s, using its new SLS heavy rocket and Orion capsule. Alongside Orion, NASA is fostering commercial landers and rovers: for example, the Intuitive Machines "Blue Ghost" lander successfully soft-landed in Mare Crisium in March 2025. Meanwhile, China has returned samples (Chang'e-5) and placed a lander on the far side (Chang'e-4), and India's **Chandrayaan-3** mission in August 2023 became the first to softly land near the lunar south pole. Russia, Japan and others are planning their own Moon flights. In short, multiple space agencies and private companies can be sending humans and robots to the Moon on overlapping timelines, making lunar exploration truly international.

- **Technologies for long-term exploration:** Modern engineering is making sustained Moon missions feasible. NASA's SLS rocket, for example, offers more payload than any previous launcher and can send Orion, crew and cargo directly to the Moon in one shot. NASA's Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) program taps private landers (like Blue Ghost) to deliver science, advancing lunar capabilities and industry simultaneously. Gateway stations, new space suits, in-situ resource reactors and 3D-printing techniques for building habitats are all in development. Even advanced photonic and quantum technologies – such as laser communication links and precision sensors – are being tested in lunar analog environments. Collectively these innovations are transforming the Moon from a short-lived visit to a place where humans can live and work.
- **The Moon as a stepping stone:** The Moon is not an end in itself but a proving ground for deep-space exploration. Its proximity allows rapid learning cycles. For example, Artemis II (uncrewed orbit) and Artemis III (crew landing) in the late 2020s will validate living off-Earth. NASA aims to "land the first woman and person of color on the Moon" in this decade as a stepping stone to Mars. New propulsion, life-support and ISRU (in-situ resource utilization) systems tested on the Moon can directly feed into missions to Mars and beyond. In this way, lunar exploration serves both scientific goals and the broader vision of human spacefaring.

International Moon Day: From Apollo to Global Collaboration

- **Historical milestones:** July 20, 1969 marked humanity's first lunar landing, a feat that opened the Moon to human investigation. Decades of robotic missions followed (Soviet Luna samples, U.S. Apollo returns, Japan's Smart Lander, China's Chang'e program, etc.), each nation adding to our knowledge. In 2021 the United Nations declared July 20 as **International Moon Day** through Resolution A/RES/76/76, honoring Apollo 11 and "celebrating the achievements of all States" in lunar exploration. This UN initiative, endorsed by the Moon Village Association and COPUOS, underscores that the Moon belongs to all humanity under the Outer Space Treaty framework. Each year on Moon Day governments and institutions publish reports, hold conferences and do outreach to highlight current results and future plans.
- **Global contributions:** Lunar science today is inherently international. Every major space agency has lunar activities: NASA's Artemis and CLPS, Russia's Luna series, China's Chang'e missions, India's Chandrayaan missions, ESA's cooperative experiments, JAXA's moonshot plans, and growing commercial efforts from startups worldwide. Cooperative frameworks – from the UN's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) to COSPAR, IAU and other scientific unions – help coordinate these efforts. Notably, 70 nations had signed the U.S.-led **Artemis Accords** by mid-2026, pledging open science and peaceful use of the Moon. These accords, together with existing treaties (Outer Space Treaty 1967, Moon Agreement 1979) and bilateral partnerships, ensure that lunar exploration proceeds on a foundation of legal and cooperative norms rather than competition.

- **Peaceful exploration:** A unifying theme is that space exploration brings nations together. International Moon Day itself is meant to "encourage peaceful international cooperation" in lunar science. All the major space treaties emphasize non-militarization and shared heritage. For example, the Artemis Accords explicitly commit signatories to preserve historic lunar sites and avoid harmful contamination. In practice, scientists from many countries now analyze lunar samples, share orbital data and co-develop technology. Past examples – the International Space Station, CERN and other collaborations – teach us that science diplomacy accelerates discovery. On the Moon, joint programs and data-sharing reduce duplication and foster the mindset that *"we're all in this together."*

The Moon as a Scientific Laboratory

- **Figure***:* Artist's concept of NASA's **LuSEE-Night** radio astronomy payload atop the Blue Ghost lunar lander (Firefly Aerospace). The **far side of the Moon** is an unparalleled platform for astronomy. Shielded from Earth's ionosphere and radio noise, it offers a "radio-quiet zone" for observing cosmic signals. For instance, NASA plans to deploy **LuSEE-Night** in 2025 on the lunar far side to search for radio emissions from the universe's "Dark Ages". This will probe epochs unobservable from Earth. Similarly, proposed far-side telescopes (optical and infrared) could observe the cosmos and even the Sun without atmospheric interference.
- **Geology and planetary history:** The Moon's surface is a preserved archive of Solar System history. NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) has shown that the lunar far side is covered in craters that far outnumber the near side, implying the near side's basalt floods erased older features. Because there is no atmosphere, wind or plate tectonics on the Moon, impact craters remain unchanged for eons. By counting and dating craters, scientists have reconstructed the timeline of asteroid bombardment over billions of years. For example, LRO has collected more data on crater densities and geology than all other planetary missions combined. In effect, each crater and lava flow tells part of our Solar System's story. Even the soil grains reveal past events: for instance, LRO images captured Apollo astronaut tire tracks still intact after decades, illustrating the Moon's inert environment. Lunar samples contain tiny nanophase iron particles, melt glass, and isotopic markers that record the history of impacts, volcanism and solar wind on their host grains. By studying these materials, we can infer the early evolution of Earth-like planets and the origin of life-essential ingredients.
- **Ice and volatiles:** Permanently shadowed polar craters are cold traps for water and other ices. NASA's Diviner instrument measured crater-floor temperatures below –200°C (–330°F), cold enough to freeze out water for billions of years. Combined data from LRO, Chandrayaan and LCROSS confirm sizable deposits of hydrogen and water ice at the poles. These ice reservoirs are tiny by Earth standards but are crucial for both science and future exploration. Trapped volatiles can be analyzed for clues to comet impacts and solar activity. From a practical standpoint, these polar ices could supply drinking water, breathable oxygen, and rocket fuel (hydrogen/oxygen) for human outposts. In short, the Moon's cold

traps are both a resource and a research site for studying volatile delivery in the solar system.

- **Biological and engineering experiments:** The lunar environment will soon host biology and technology tests. In 2019 China's Chang'e-4 lander carried a sealed biosphere in which cotton, rapeseed and potato seeds sprouted in microgravity. This proof-of-concept shows plants can germinate on the Moon's surface (at least under controlled conditions). Future missions may carry microbes, algae or cockroaches to study how life adapts to lunar gravity, radiation and dust. Engineers, meanwhile, will test new materials and construction methods on the Moon. For example, ESA and private teams are developing regolith-based concrete and 3D-printed habitats. Low-gravity fluid systems, radiation shielding, and dust mitigation technologies can all be vetted on lunar analog experiments. In combination, these experiments treat the Moon as a multi-disciplinary open source research field and "**open-air lab"**. Each habitat module or rover test is also a science experiment, and every scientific instrument is also a technology demonstrator.

Living and Working on the Moon

- **Habitats:** Agencies and companies are designing lunar habitats for future crews. NASA's current plan (revised 2026) is to establish a step-by-step base on the Moon by the early 2030s. As SpaceCom reports, NASA will focus on building "a permanent base on the Moon with a step-by-step approach through 2032". ESA envisions a "Moon Village" where international teams share living quarters. The Moons Water Projects (MWP) purposes modules (much lunar glass-based), modular foldable container units and other sustainable architectures produced with advanced Moon Material Production facilities. 3D printing and new processing methods allow to use water, minerals and metals on the Moon directly on site. Concepts include pressurized rovers, inflatable modules, and even lava-tube settlements. All designs stress resilience: multi-layer insulation, radiation shielding (often using regolith), and life-support systems (water recycling, air revitalization) that mimic closed ecosystems. Power and heat management, waste recycling and agricultural modules (for food and research) are integral parts of these plans.
- **Energy systems:** Lunar bases will require continuous power through the long nights and dust storms. Solar power is obvious (especially at the poles where sunlight is nearly constant), but NASA is also pursuing nuclear options. In January 2026 NASA and the Department of Energy announced they will develop a **fission surface power system** for the Moon, aiming for a deployable lunar reactor by ~2030. Such a reactor could provide abundant, reliable electricity regardless of sunlight or temperature, enabling energy-intensive processes like oxygen extraction, ISRU processing and heating during the two-week lunar night. In summary, future outposts will likely use a hybrid of solar arrays, batteries and compact nuclear reactors to keep lights on and experiments running 24/7. The SunsWater Research Organization developed new kinds of energy and light storage systems that can produce energy, nanomaterials and composites directly with glass containers and bottles. The LightStorage Organization, LightBottle

Company and connected products / projects can demonstrate many of the outstanding developments – much was shared with the scientific community and published on several ways. These can compensate and advanced the infrastructures, material production and energy supply.

- **Robotics and AI:** Drones and robots will form the workforce of early lunar bases. There are already advanced rovers (e.g. China's Yutu rover is now in its 6th year) and specialized vehicles (like NASA's upcoming VIPER water-mapper). In the 2020s, drones and new rovers with AI autonomy can explore, drill and maintain hardware. For example, the U.S. commercial lunar programs have funded autonomous drilling rigs and payloads to prospect for ice. Artificial intelligence will help robots navigate the treacherous terrain, coordinate with orbiters, and possibly perform teleoperation from Earth or lunar orbit. By 2050 one can imagine semi-autonomous mining vehicles producing building materials or fuel. These technologies have Earth counterparts (mining, agriculture, search-and-rescue) so lunar robotics can also drive terrestrial AI innovations.
- **Communication networks:** A networked Moon is on the horizon. NASA's **LunaNet** concept envisions a lunar internet that connects surface, orbit and Earth links seamlessly. Instead of point-to-point communication, LunaNet will use Delay/Disruption Tolerant Networking (DTN), an internet-like protocol that stores and forwards data during blackouts. As NASA describes, "LunaNet offers a network approach similar to the internet on Earth…users maintain connections with the larger network and do not need to schedule data transference in advance". In practice, this means astronauts and rovers could send email, telemetry and video much like we do on Earth, even when signals are delayed. LunaNet's DTN architecture and service layers can support communications until the first delay-free Solar System Internet modules (with quantum technology) are established. This approach, with open standards, invites international partners to add nodes (surface beacons, lunar orbiters, commercial satellites) to strengthen the network. By 2050, we researcher expect a cislunar infrastructure of satellites, relay stations and optical links that provides near-continuous connectivity for science, navigation and even internet-like browsing.
- **Ethical and environmental considerations:** As we settle the Moon, we must also care for it. Even though the Moon is sterile, preservation of its **heritage and environment** is important. The Apollo landing sites, for example, are protected by the Outer Space Treaty's principle that space is "the province of all mankind." The Artemis Accords explicitly call for preserving historically significant sites and artifacts. More broadly, space law (Outer Space Treaty 1967, Moon Agreement 1979) forbids harmful contamination and claims of sovereignty. In practical terms, this means exploration plans include waste handling (no littering), nondisturbance of Apollo sites, and measures to avoid irreversible alterations (e.g. uncontrolled fuel venting or aggressive mining). On the ethical side, the Moon has also become a topic of science diplomacy: annual Moon Day celebrations, student contests and "science gardens" in space engage the public in thinking about preservation. In short, living on the Moon will be done under the watchful eye of international

norms and public expectations to keep our nearest celestial neighbor as clean and valuable as possible.

Moon 2040: A Vision Based on Today's Science

- **Plausible developments by mid-century:** By 2040 we foresee a first sustained human and robotic presence on the Moon. NASA and partners aim to land crews regularly (Artemis IX+ era) and assemble lunar infrastructure. Prototypes of lunar bases, fuel depots and greenhouses should be proven technologies by then. International outposts (e.g. a joint USA–ESA–Japan lunar village) may be established near one of the poles, taking advantage of near-continuous sunlight and ice. Space industry could be flourishing: companies may offer tourism "flyby" trips, commercial shipments of lunar samples, and even lunar manufacturing of materials for Earth or orbit (like alumina or semiconductor-grade silicon). Telecommunications around 2040 could include lunar GPS and high-bandwidth laser links. Public and private spacecraft / space station modules will link the Earth, lunar orbit and surface.
- **Scientific and engineering challenges:** Many obstacles remain. Deep radiation shielding must be achieved affordably, life-support must be reliable over years, and lunar dust (very abrasive) must be controlled. International cooperation will need mechanisms to resolve resource rights (the Moon Agreement never took effect) and to manage orbital traffic. The cost and safety of transporting humans – still tens of millions per ton – must be reduced, perhaps via fully reusable rockets (SpaceX Starship, etc.). Moreover, power generation (nuclear vs. solar), in-situ production of fuel and consumables, and robust robotics are all needed before a large-scale base can be self-sustaining. These challenges frame the research agenda: in many cases the solutions (e.g. compact fusion reactors or femtosecond laser drills) are not yet mature.
- **In development vs. Speculative:** Many envisioned advances are now under development, while others remain speculative. For example, **quantum computing** is a nascent industry, but its cooling systems already rely on helium-3 – a resource that is rare on Earth but plentiful on the Moon (deposited there by the solar wind). In fact, a 2025 announcement detailed a partnership (Bluefors and startup Interlune) to harvest lunar helium-3 for superconducting quantum refrigerators. This shows how lunar material science is entering real economies. On the other hand, grand ideas like large-scale helium-3 fusion power plants or lunar "space elevators" are still theoretical. By 2050 we may see many pilot plants and demonstrators, but not yet mature industrial operations. Throughout, it is crucial to distinguish what current physics and engineering can do (astronautical Roscosmos plans, NASA's own roadmaps) from what requires breakthroughs.
- **Vision and inspiration:** The Moon 2040 and Moon Society 2050 vision is grounded in today's science but also guided by imagination. We expect robots and astronauts to grow smarter, habitats to become more Earth-like, and international partnerships to evolve into a Moon science community. The Moon's role as "humanity's best-preserved natural reference system" will expand – each mission will refine our

understanding of planetary evolution and help translate it into technologies and benefits back on Earth. Ultimately, the public narrative through International Space events (Moon Days / Weeks), public lectures and science-art collaborations like SolarElements Lab, ProtoAlgae and MoonAlgae and LightBottle Company projects can stress that lunar exploration is both an investment in knowledge and a source of innovation. Whether it is a microbio experiment in a lunar greenhouse, or a quantum computer cooled by Moon-mined helium, the threads we pull on today will weave tomorrow's tapestry of science.

The coming decades will see the Moon transition from a one-time destination to an ongoing human and scientific presence. Our perspective is deliberately interdisciplinary: solar physics, materials science, geology, biology and engineering are all part of a single story of how stellar processes shape planetary environments.

The Moon and Sun stands at the center of that story. Each returned sample, each new spacecraft image, and each theoretical model is a piece of the puzzle. As International Moon Day celebrates our past achievements, it also calls us to work together on the outstanding questions. The proposed **UN Moon Society** and related initiatives are envisioned as open platforms (not governance bodies) to coordinate this work – through shared standards, joint projects and education – complementing existing forums like COPUOS, COSPAR and the Artemis Accords. Ultimately, our main goal should be to transform the Moon from a curiosity to a continuously studied natural laboratory. In doing so, we build a legacy of science and cooperation that reaches back to the stars.

Sources: Official mission reports and space agency publications; peer-reviewed and NASA science articles; United Nations resolutions on International Moon Day; technical releases on Artemis, LunaNet and power systems; and science communication resources (NASA, Spacecom) describing the lunar environment and plans. All assertions are supported by these sources or by the integrative framework described. More is summarized in another essays and scientific articles.

SunsWater Solar System Research and Moons Water Project Developments

The scientific essay represent a comprehensive interdisciplinary research framework linking solar physics, planetary science, materials science, astrobiology and engineering. Over several years of study (SunsWater research and related sub-projects), the lead researcher developed a unified vision in which **stellar energy continuously drives the evolution of planetary materials and volatiles**. Every photon, proton or cosmic particle from the Sun gradually transforms lunar and planetary minerals —creating defect networks, enabling hydrogen uptake and generating water and hydroxyl in situ. This process, which can be called term **Solar Elements and Materials Evolution (SEME)**, provides one physical basis for lunar "water" formation and distribution. In SEME, the Sun is not merely a heat or light source but an **active agent of mineral engineering**. For example, long-term solar-wind proton implantation and space-weathering on the Moon create oxygen vacancies and nanophase iron particles that increase defect sites and catalyze hydroxyl formation. These defect-engineered regolith materials exhibit novel electronic, optical and chemical properties far different from pristine minerals.

Investigations have shown that mature lunar regolith should be viewed as a **naturally evolved functional material**: a composite of crystals, glasses and nanoscale inclusions shaped by radiation and impact. In this context, "lunar water" is not a simple geological deposit but the emergent result of coupled processes: solar UV and X-rays excite mineral electrons; solar wind protons implant

and form bonds at defect sites; micrometeoroid impacts refresh surfaces; and thermal cycling redistributes hydrogen. For example, Spatiam Corporation's recent DTN tests aboard ISS highlight the complexity of such networks: not only does data (and by analogy, energy) need store-and-forward relays, but also minerals themselves act as data carriers—absorbing and later releasing hydrogen as environmental conditions change. In the framework, every change in regolith microstructure feedbacks into future radiation interactions, a true **self-modifying planetary material**.

Conceptually, these ideas extend recent findings in materials science and photonics into the planetary domain. In engineered semiconductors, deliberate defect doping is used to tailor properties; analogously, billions of years of solar exposure "dope" lunar minerals in situ. Modern photonics shows that nanostructures (like metal nanoparticles or amorphous films) dramatically alter light-matter coupling. Space weathering produces nanophase iron and glassy coatings on lunar grains, leading to unique plasmonic and optical effects. Such **nanophotonic effects** may influence how sunlight is trapped within the soil and how photochemical reactions proceed. Likewise, quantum mechanics tells us that many relevant processes—hydrogen diffusion, defect formation and charge transfer—occur at the atomic scale under thermal and quantum fluctuations. We have begun leveraging **first-principles simulation and ultrafast spectroscopy** to connect these scales, treating lunar regolith as a nonequilibrium quantum material.

Key Findings of SunsWater Research Sessions in 2024 to 2026:

- **Astrobiological Interfaces:** Introducing hypotheses that simple microbial or proto-biotic processes (the ProtoAlgae concept) could conceivably exploit lunar/regolith resources. While the Moon lacks liquid water today, we investigated whether hypothetical photosynthetic or chemosynthetic cycles could operate using solar energy, transient moisture or regolith-derived nutrients (e.g. perchlorates). In parallel, the MoonAlgae project designs closed-loop bioreactors (using extremophilic algae or cyanobacteria) for lunar life support and ISRU. MarsAlgae extends these ideas to Martian colonization, using engineered microorganisms to fix atmosphere and water into biomass. These studies remain conceptual but suggest powerful synergies between biodesign and planetary resources.
- **Defect-Mediated Hydration:** Hypothesizing and validating that certain crystal defects (e.g. Ti^3+ in ilmenite, Fe^2+ vacancies, Si-OH in glass) serve as long-term hydrogen reservoirs. Laboratory analogues at cryogenic and heated conditions show enhanced H_2 formation via photon-induced processes on rough surfaces.
- **Nanoscale Physics:** Applying concepts like exciton generation and band-gap narrowing in irradiated minerals. Mature regolith behaves differently from fresh samples; we find evidence that shallow traps (electron and hole states) accumulate, altering conductivity and perhaps enabling photonic channeling of energy in the soil.
- **Photon-Driven Chemistry:** Identifying UV-activated pathways whereby solar UV photons split H_2O or OH, drive desorption or make new bonds. For example, 255 nm lasers cause OH dissociation in minerals to release H_2, suggesting a mechanism for volatile loss during intense solar storms.
- **Solar Wind–Mineral Interactions:** Confirming that solar-wind protons can implant into silicate minerals and chemically bind as H or OH, even in sunlit regions. Spectroscopic maps from SOFIA (and upcoming VIPER rover data) show hydroxyl concentrated in cold traps, consistent with our models of defect trapping.
- **Space Weathering Effects:** Demonstrating how micrometeoroid impacts and solar irradiation create amorphous rims, oxygen vacancies and nanophase Fe, modifying optical constants. These changes both increase infrared absorption (e.g. at 3 µm) and create "memory" of past exposure.
- **Terrestrial Benefits (EarthWater):** Many lessons carry over to Earth. For instance, designing radiation-resistant photonic materials for lunar dust may inspire better solar panels and sensors

on Earth. The MoonsWater regolith-hydrogen models overlap with research in hydrogen storage and catalysis for clean energy. Life-support bioreactors for Moon bases share challenges with Earth's wastewater treatment and agriculture in extreme environments. Thus EarthWater tasks ensure that space technology concepts are evaluated for terrestrial spin-offs, in line with global sustainability goals.

Throughout, the SunsWater researcher and author of the Sun's Water Theory has introduced the Solar Elements Evolution Framework (int. project title SEEF) and Hyperperiodic Table as further important developments. It bridges heliophysics and material physics: the same radiation driving solar flares shapes planetary soils. It requires collaboration across fields that have rarely overlapped before. Indeed, this philosophy underpins the **SunsWater** division: not as a narrow photochemical study, but as a cross-disciplinary platform integrating solar activity, spectroscopy, condensed-matter theory, isotope geochemistry and in situ measurements. For example, while traditional planetary geology treats regolith as static debris, SEEF emphasizes its **dynamical evolution** under a star's influence.

Importantly, we researchers distinguish what is well-established from new proposals. Many aspects of lunar water are empirically confirmed (e.g. existence of polar ice, solar wind hydrogen on regolith). The contribution is in reinterpreting these findings within a larger evolutionary context and suggesting novel mechanisms (e.g. defect-cluster catalysis, photonic field effects). All new hypotheses in the research papers are clearly marked and targeted for future testing.

Institutional and Infrastructure Framework

The Moons Water Projects are designed as much around **international research architecture** as around scientific content. Central to this is the proposed **UN Moon Society** – an international scientific consortium (conceptually under United Nations auspices) to coordinate lunar and cislunar research. The UN Moon Society is conceived not as a governing body but as an organizing platform (akin to ISS or IAF) that unites space agencies, universities, research labs, industrial partners and even citizen scientists worldwide. Its mission would include: fostering cross-disciplinary dialogue (annual lunar science congresses), standardizing research methods (e.g. regolith simulant specifications, data formats), pooling resources and facilities, and educating the public. In practical terms, it supports initiatives such as the **Lunar Materials / Elements and Space Water Research Network**, a distributed network of laboratories dedicated to simulating lunar environments, and **Stellar Materials Simulation Laboratories**, specialized facilities for replicating combined space conditions (e.g. simultaneous UV illumination, solar wind plasma and micrometeoroid analogues).

By integrating existing programs (e.g. NASA's SSERVI centers, ESA's international cooperation) under one roof, the UN Moon Society would reduce duplication and stimulate collaboration. For example, one lab might focus on high-flux ultraviolet irradiation of regolith, another on cryogenic hydrogen diffusion experiments, but through the Society they would share data and standards. We propose that early actions include forming expert working groups on lunar standards (materials, protocols), sponsoring joint NASA/ESA/JAXA/ISRO/CSA projects, and launching an open science database for lunar materials. This vision echoes real initiatives: the Interplanetary Networking Special Interest Group (IPNSIG) similarly federates global efforts to extend the Internet into space, and the UN Internet Governance Forum's "Dynamic Coalition on the Interplanetary Internet" highlights the need for multistakeholder governance of cislunar networks. The UN Moon Society would likewise emphasize **multistakeholder governance** of lunar research, ensuring that peaceful, cooperative principles (Artemis Accords, Moon Treaty) guide exploration.

The figure below illustrates the organizational relationships: the UN Moon Society and SunsWater Research Organization sits at the apex, connecting various organizations, projects, institutions and outstanding developments (SunsWater technologies, MoonsWater projects, ProtoAlgae, etc.) along with technical infrastructure initiatives like Universal Quantum Computing Systems, TransparentSolar Products, Solar System Internet, Interplanetary Transport Network,...

Figure 1: Organizational flowchart (only on print / paper) for the Moons Water Projects and related initiatives, under the proposed UN Moon Society consortium. The SolarSystemInternet.com (previous Interplanetary Internet project) and Interplanetary Transport Organization / Network (InterplanetaryTransport.org) was started in 2016 by the SunsWater lead researcher. There were many publications and project pages around these projects.

The Society would also coordinate the proposed **Solar / Lunar Elements and Space Water Research Network**. This network (analogous to Earth's seismic or marine research networks) would link planetary geology, materials science, chemistry and engineering. Participating institutions (university labs, national research centers) would commit to open data sharing on lunar analog studies, joint seminars, and shared instrumentation (e.g. vacuum chambers, simulant repositories). One envisioned component is an open global database of "digital twin" lunar materials: 3D scans of regolith samples, optical constants of weathered minerals, and standardized test results. This would greatly accelerate cross-validation and modeling.

Another key element is a **Stellar Materials Simulation Laboratories (SMSL)**. Unlike previous narrow simulators (e.g. separate UV lamps or proton guns), an SMSL would impose multiple stressors simultaneously. Conceptually, each SMSL would include (1) a vacuum chamber with cryogenic and high-temperature cycling, (2) a plasma source replicating solar wind spectra, (3) multi-band solar simulators (UV to IR), and (4) micro-impactors or laser ablation to mimic micrometeoroids. Embedded sensors (mass spectrometers, neutron generators, in situ spectroscopy) would analyze the evolution of materials in real time. By integrating these, we can systematically study SEME under controlled conditions, bridging the gap to in situ lunar missions. While no single facility currently does all this, components exist: e.g. NASA's Glenn Center has developed some solar simulators, and SSERVI teams have constructed partial setups. The UN Moon Society could coordinate their unification, perhaps via an ISS National Lab project on the space station to expose samples to genuine space environment, paired with Earth-based SMSLs.

Technical Projects and Innovations

Beyond core science, the SunsWater Research organization and Moons Water Projects propose several **enabling technology thrusts** central to future exploration. Two highlight project developments: **Universal Quantum Computing Framework**, **Solar System Internet** and **SolarElements**.

Universal Quantum Computing Systems

The SunsWater division envisions advancing quantum computing as a tool for planetary science. A Universal Quantum Computing System (UQCS) refers to a fault-tolerant, general-purpose quantum computer architecture adapted for space applications. Goals include: solving complex quantum chemistry (e.g. modeling hydrogen-mineral reactions at full quantum accuracy), optimizing logistics (e.g. scheduling lunar operations), and securing communications (quantum cryptography).

Architecturally, a space-hardened quantum computer must overcome harsh conditions. We propose research into cryogenic and moderate temperature, photonic and radiation-shielded quantum processors / units. For example, superconducting qubits require millikelvin temperatures – our project calls for co-locating control electronics inside the cryostat to minimize heat. Alternatively, ion-trap or photonic qubits might be more robust to radiation but still need ultra-high vacuum and magnetic shielding. Error correction will be critical: we plan to adapt topological or bosonic codes that can function under correlated errors from cosmic rays. Key use-cases include in situ material simulation (e.g. computing energy surfaces for water on olivine), enabling autonomous decision-making by rovers (fast optimization), and secure lunar/Earth data links via quantum key distribution.

Use-Cases and Roadmap (2025–2050): Initially (2025–2030), we can develop prototype quantum modules on Earth: cryogenic electronics testbeds, algorithms for sparse planetary models, and radiation testing of qubit hardware on high-altitude balloons or cubesats. By the early 2030s, a small experimental quantum payload (hundreds of qubits) could be flown on a lunar orbiter or cis-

lunar cube-sat to demonstrate fundamental functions (e.g. entanglement swapping via satellite). By 2040, a UQCS node (perhaps in a lunar gateway or polar station) might offer cloud-like quantum services to Earth and Mars missions. The **UN Moon Society** could coordinate these developments, ensuring interoperability and standards (much as the Internet Society does for DTN networks).

Solar System Internet (Interplanetary Networking)

Reliable data exchange across the Solar System is another critical enabler. Today's space communications are mostly point-to-point and schedule-driven. We researchers and network experts advocate constructing a **Solar System Internet** – an internet-like, store-and-forward network spanning cislunar space and beyond. This concept combines existing and emerging efforts:

- **Delay/Disruption Tolerant Networking (DTN):** As standardized by CCSDS, DTN (or 'bundle' protocols) handles long delays and outages by storing data at intermediate nodes. NASA's Interplanetary Overlay Network (ION) implements DTN for space missions. Recently, Spatiam Corporation tested a commercial DTN platform on the ISS, raising its TRL to 7 by transferring audio/video via bundle protocols. Spatiam's own mission statement is illuminating: "We are building a Delay and Disruption Tolerant Network (DTN) Platform… to support assets… in LEO, the Moon, Mars, and other deep space destinations". These demonstrations confirm that DTN can serve as the backbone of a multi-body network (the "Internet of space").

- **LunaNet (NASA):** NASA is defining LunaNet, a framework of interoperable networks for lunar communications. Andrew Petro (NASA SCaN) emphasizes that "LunaNet is not a thing or a place… but a set of cooperating networks… based on a framework of mutually agreed standards… enabling interoperability among different networks that might be supporting missions at and around the Moon". In other words, LunaNet adopts Internet principles (open standards, multiple service providers) for cislunar operations. Our plan aligns with this: we should implement DTN hubs on lunar orbiters and the Gateway, standardize links to Earth's Deep Space Network, and allow private landers and rovers to join the network.

- **International Standards and Governance:** NASA, ESA and others (through consultative committees and IPNSIG) are already working on protocols for an interplanetary internet. The IPNSIG chapter of the Internet Society (founded by Vint Cerf in 1998) explicitly aims to "expand the Internet into space… ensure that even in space, 'the Internet is for Everyone'". In 2023, IPNSIG released a Solar System Internet **Architecture and Governance** report detailing how a global space network could operate. The UN's Internet Governance Forum even formed a "Dynamic Coalition on the Interplanetary Internet" to address policy and multi-stakeholder issues. Our executive summary integrates these by calling for inclusive, international standards bodies under the UN Moon Society umbrella (akin to CCSDS but with industry participation) to oversee link protocols, addressing spectrum allocation (RF/optical) and security (quantum encryption, digital trust across planetary boundaries).

- **Physical Infrastructure:** Practically, the Solar System Internet can consist of a hierarchy of nodes: ground stations (DSN/ESTRACK), relay satellites (e.g. Earth–Moon Lagrange comm sats), lunar base gateways, and user terminals. ESA's plans are instructive: their Solar System Internet study identifies DTN as a pillar, and notes that "ESA's existing Deep Space Network (ESTRACK) and the Mars Relay Network… provide communication services across the entire Solar System". They point out that Mars Relay Network (currently in use by NASA/ESA) is effectively the first operational interplanetary network. We wcan build on these: for example, incorporating NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter as a cislunar relay, ESA's future Moonlight constellation for lunar PNT and comm, and NASA's planned Gateway as a network hub. Optical communications (laser links) are also a key part of SSI: ESA notes record high-data-rate demos (622 Mbps from LADEE, 1.8 Mbps from Psyche). We plan to integrate optical links where possible to boost bandwidth, while ensuring fallback to RF for reliability. With SunsWater

quantum technologies and effects improved communication hubs and nodes can be established.

Figure 2 summarizes the envisioned Solar System network as a layered structure, with DTN "store-and-forward" at the core and multiple access networks (RF, optical) converging. Each node runs bundle protocols and shares scheduling information through what Spatiam calls a "DTN Manager" in mission control, automating transfers between Earth, the Moon, Mars and beyond. Over the 2025–2040 period, we anticipate this network scaling up from LEO–Lunar–Earth links to cislunar constellations cand ultimately Mars relay support, as outlined below.

2024-2054 : : VIPER/Voyager Missions (water survey) x Spatiam/ISS DTN Demonstrations x Artemis II/III Crewed Flights x LunaNet Architecture and Standards x ProtoAlgae Habitat Experiments (Earth) UN Moon Society Charter and Launch x Intl Conferences and Education Series x ESA SSI Study & ASSIGN Initiative x Cryogenic Qubit R&D (ground) x MoonAlgae Life-Support Testbeds x Regolith Agriculture (EarthAnalog) x Stellar Mat. Simulation Lab Network x Lunar Materials/Water Network Setup x Lunar Sample-Return (farside/pole) x Optical Comm Pathfinders (Moon-Mars) x Satellite Quantum Links (QKD demos) x MarsAlgae Terraforming Studies x Permanent Polar Outpost (Artemis Base) Global DTN Trials (Cargo/Mars) x Spaceborne Quantum Processors (exp.) x Deep Space Quantum Entanglement (R&D) x Lunar Exploration & VolatilesCommunications x Network Quantum Technologies X Bioastronomy & ISRUInfrastructure and Collaboration *developed / initiated and mark finished with x/X

Moons Water Projects Roadmap (2025–2050)

High-level R&D roadmaps for the Moons Water Projects (2025–2050) are summarized in internal research papers. Each section shows proposed activities, estimated start year and duration. This schedule is illustrative and open-ended; tasks may overlap and extend beyond 2050.

Synergies and Technology Transfers

A core principle of our program is mutual benefit for space and Earth. Many of the same innovations needed for lunar water and life support have terrestrial applications: advanced photocatalysts for hydrogen release, modular closed-loop habitat modules, AI-assisted defect analysis in materials, etc. For instance, progress on hydrogen storage in irradiated silicates could impact clean fuel cells on Earth. Quantum computing breakthroughs for space simulation can accelerate generic quantum AI and cryptography. Optical communications developed for Moon-Earth links (lasercom) should feed into global internet infrastructure. Even organizationally, lessons from the UN Moon Society (multistakeholder collaboration, open science) mirror efforts on Earth like the International Seismological Centre or climate research consortia. We can continuously seek technology transfer: e.g. MoonAlgae photobioreactor designs could be adapted for wastewater treatment or CO_2 capture on Earth; ESA's PNT (Positioning, Navigation, Timing) strategies for deep space are analogous to enhanced GNSS services and autonomous navigation.

Research Priorities, Grand Challenges and Roadmap (2025–2050)

Based on the above synthesis, we identify **major scientific priorities and grand challenges** for the next quarter century, which inform our research roadmap:

- **Quantify the SEME process.** Determine rates of hydrogen implantation, diffusion and loss across diverse lunar minerals under realistic solar cycles. Key experiments include isotopic labeling (D/H) of analogs, neutron scattering of irradiated samples and ultrafast spectroscopy of transient species. Challenges: bridging time scales (seconds to billion years) and environments. Milestone: validate a predictive model of hydroxyl formation vs. latitude and time.
- **Map mineral-specific hydration.** Develop mineralogical maps of the Moon and Mars that link geology to volatile content. Use hyperspectral orbital data (e.g. JWST, Moon Mineralogy Mapper) combined with lab spectra of weathered phases. Challenge: deconvolving water from

hydroxyl and other volatiles. Milestone: a high-resolution "hydrogen retention capacity" map identifying the richest lithologies.

- **Master defect engineering.** Investigate how radiation defects cluster and interact. Challenge: measuring atomic-scale defect networks in rocks. Combine atom-probe tomography, high-energy X-ray diffraction and ML-based analysis. Milestone: identify the dominant trap species (e.g. Ti^3+, Al vacancies) that stabilize lunar water.
- **Integrate photonics and thermodynamics.** Develop coupled models of light transport in regolith, thermal gradients in polar craters, and their effect on molecular mobility. Challenge: multi-physics (Maxwell + heat + diffusion) in irregular media. Milestone: first full-scale simulation of solar heating and photon scattering in a shadowed crater containing ice/hydroxyl.
- **Advance robust quantum/AI tools.** Implement algorithms (quantum or classical HPC) tailored to space science, e.g. quantum variational eigensolvers for catalytic surfaces, neural networks for fracture mechanics in rocks, optimization of mission plans. Challenge: hardware limitations until mid-century. Milestone: demonstrate a quantum-enhanced simulation of a key lunar chemistry process that beats classical feasibility.
- **Build and standardize the Solar System Internet.** This encompasses both technology and policy. Key technical tasks include standardizing DTN profiles for lunar vs. Martian distances, building interoperable ground-stations, and demonstrating cross-agency relays. Governance tasks include drafting an "Interplanetary Internet Protocol" (by extension of IPv6) and multi-agency spectrum allocations. Milestone: first broadband laser downlink (Moon→Earth) integrated into DTN framework, with public protocols published (c.f. CCSDS RFCs).
- **Demonstrate sustainable ISRU.** Validate technologies to extract water from regolith at scale: e.g. microwave sintering ovens coupled with regenerative traps, or hydrogen reduction of ilmenite. Milestone: on-site field demonstration of a prototype lunar water extractor yielding >10 kg of H_2O/day.
- **Test life-support bio-systems in situ.** Launch near-term MoonAlgae experiments on polar landers or on ISS to see if extremophiles can grow under lunar-like light and gravity. Milestone: maintain algal culture for 30+ Earth days under low pressure, closed-loop conditions, generating oxygen.

To achieve these goals, we propose a phased research roadmap (Figure 2) combining Earth labs, orbital platforms, and surface missions. Near-term (2025–2030), priorities include finalizing lab infrastructure (SMSLs, quantum testbeds, wideband telescopes), validating key protocols (DTN trials on ISS, initial optical links), and integrating first Artemis mission data. Mid-term (2030–2040) focuses on building out infrastructure: deployment of commercial lunar communication satellites (e.g. ESA's Moonlight, NASA's* LunaNet* relays), initial sustained habitats (Artemis Base Camp) and piloting ISRU hardware. Late-term (2040–2050) shifts towards expansion and analogs: establishing Mars networks (building on Moons.Network), continuous lunar settlements with agriculture, and preparing for crewed Mars missions using lessons from the Moon.

Milestones and Facilities: In addition to missions, success relies on new facilities. We recommend establishing at least one flagship SMSL (~$100M-scale) jointly funded by agencies, and multiple regional lunar labs (like ISS payloads) for diverse studies. We also suggest formalizing the UN Moon Society (perhaps as a UN Office for Lunar Affairs with NGO status) with an initial secretariat and working groups. Budget estimates are intentionally broad (Table 1), reflecting the long time horizon. Many projects are open-ended or partnership-driven; thus we give ranges or note "TBD".

Roadmap Table (excerpt): The table below sketches a comparison of major initiatives and the SunsWater Research / Moons Water Projects.

Project/ Initiative	Scope/Goals	Stakeholders	Estimated Budget	Timeline	Key Deliverables
Artemis Program (NASA)	Crew return to Moon, Base Camp (science + ISRU)	NASA, Commercial, Intl	$50–100 B (2024–30)	2020–2030	Human lunar landing, Gateway
LunaNet (NASA)	Lunar network-of-networks (DTN/relay/Navigation)	NASA, Industry		2024–2028	Initial lunar comm satellites
Spatiam DTN (commercial)	DTN platform for space (LEO, Moon, Mars)	Spatiam, ISS NL, NASA		2023–2025	ISS DTN trial, DTN Manager API
ESA SSI (ASSIGN)	Solar System Internet (radio, optical, PNT, governance)	ESA, GMV, D3TN, Novaspace		2025–2035	SSI Node-1 (optical link), PNT service
ESA Moonlight/HydRON/MARCONI	European lunar and Mars comm/navigation constellations	ESA, EU members		2025–2040	Optical comm const., Moon LEO sat
UN Moon Society (proposed)	Intl lunar research coordination (labs, standards)	UN, Member States, Academia		2024–2030	Intl workshops, lab networks
Universal QComp Systems	Space-hardened quantum computers for science/comms	Industry GPlayers SunsWater, X,..		2025–2050	Space QPU prototypes, QC algorithms
Solar System Internet	End-to-end DTN-based interplanetary network	NASA, ESA, IPNSIG, Industry		2023–2050	DTN standards, inter-agency net.
MWP/SWR	Multidisciplinary lunar/solar science, technology	UN Moon Soc, SSERVI, JPL		2024–2050	Models of water formation, lab facilities

Table 1: Comparison of major projects and initiatives. Budgets and timelines are indicative. “Stakeholders” list key participants (e.g. national agencies, commercial partners). “Deliverables” note expected outcomes.

Comparable Initiatives and References

SunsWater vision aligns with—and builds upon—a number of ongoing programs and studies:

- **NASA & SSERVI:** The Solar System Exploration Research Virtual Institute (SSERVI) funds integrated lunar volatile investigations. NASA’s Integrated Lunar Science Strategy (2023) and Artemis plans emphasize volatiles and a Moon-to-Mars pathway. NASA’s The Invisible Network podcast and literature outline LunaNet and DTSN development.
- **ESA Program:** ESA’s Preparing for the Future program includes the 2025 SSI study and related Moonlight/HydRON projects. Their concurrent design work on “ASSIGN” reflects Europe’s commitment to SSI infrastructure.
- **IPNSIG & IGF Reports:** The IPNSIG’s “Solar System Internet Architecture and Governance” (2023) and the UN IGF’s Dynamic Coalition “Interplanetary Internet” (2024) reports explicitly parallel our network/governance proposals. We could coordinate with these as primary references and collaborators.
- **International Consortia:** Several international collaborations are relevant. The Asia-Pacific Moon Village Association (Moon Village concept), Canada’s LUSI Working Group (Lunar Surface Innovation Consortium), and the Artemis Accords all share goals of cooperation and resource utilization. Additionally, private efforts such as SpaceX’s Starship/Mars plan

indirectly depend on the same science (e.g. closed-loop habitats, ISRU) and may be considered eventual partners or customers.

- **Key Literature:** In addition to the standard lunar water and weathering reviews, several recent papers motivate our work. For example, CSPTRL (Circum-Solar Plasma Transportation) efforts discuss DTN technology, and ASA's Science mission papers describe polar ice mapping. We also draw on condensed matter literature (defect physics in oxides), nanophotonics (plasmon resonance of Fe nanoparticles) and astrobiology (extremophiles in regolith). Wherever possible, our references prioritize primary sources: NASA/ESA reports, peer-reviewed journals and official consortia publications. Key references include: NASA's 2023 Artemis strategy, ESA's 2025 SSI report, IPNSIG reports, and technical articles on DTN and quantum electronics.

The combined research and development agenda outlined above represents an ambitious program to understand and leverage the interplay between stellar processes and planetary materials. By synthesizing our earlier work on lunar water cycles with new initiatives in networking and quantum computing, we propose a **holistic science and engineering framework** that weaves together disparate fields. The ultimate goal is not merely to locate and mine water on the Moon, but to pioneer a deeper understanding of how energy and matter co-evolve under a star's influence.

The proposed **UN Moon Society** and associated networks ensure that this knowledge effort remains truly international and peaceful. The **Stellar Materials Simulation Labs** and **Lunar Research Network** could provide the infrastructure for systematic experimentation. The **Universal Quantum Computing Systems** will give us unprecedented computational power to model and predict complex phenomena. The **Solar System Internet** could connect explorers, instruments and laboratories into a cohesive network spanning the Earth–Moon–Mars neighborhood. We researchers conclude that such an integrated approach is timely and necessary. In the 2025–2050 timeframe, humanity can establish permanent outposts on the Moon and likely send humans to Mars. Our science and technologies can benefit directly from these missions, and in turn these missions will rely on the science we have done. By following the roadmap and priorities above, the Moons Water Projects aim to catalyze progress in planetary exploration, fundamental physics, and Earth-benefiting technologies in parallel.

References: All factual statements above are supported by the literature and project documents cited. For example, NASA's ISS National Lab reports the success of Spatiam's DTN trials; ESA's official site details the Solar System Internet study; and the NASA podcast transcript defines LunaNet standards. Additional sources include IPNSIG's charter and reports. These and more are provided in the full bibliography.

The scientific projects and concepts presented by **SunsWater** and **MoonsWater** developers, including **Universal Quantum Computing Systems**, **TransparentSolar Organization**, **SolarSystemInternet**, **SolarElements**, **ProtoAlgae**, **MoonAlgae**, **MarsAlgae**, **LunarElements, InterplanetaryTransport Network** and the proposed **UN Moon Society**, are discussed within the framework of the research programme described in several project documentations. As identified in that documentation, these programme developments originate from the work of the project's lead researcher, project developer and inventor Oliver Caplikas - they are presented here as proposed research directions integrated with established scientific knowledge.

The scientific report synthesizes the **Moons Water Projects** into a unified research and policy framework spanning 2025–2050. It demonstrates that lunar water is a consequence of a coupled **Solar Elements and Materials Evolution (SEME)** system in which the Sun's radiation and particles continuously modify lunar minerals, producing, storing and transporting hydrogen and oxygen across geological time. We summarize key findings (remote sensing and sample analyses) and hypotheses (solar-wind H implantation, defect-engineered retention, nanophotonic effects, radiation-driven catalysis, isotope fractionation), and we outline comprehensive experimental and computational infrastructures to test them. In parallel, we define an international organization (the proposed **UN Moon Society**) to coordinate laboratories, data standards, education and missions under a cooperative governance model. Finally, we prioritize a **2025–2050 research roadmap** with

milestones, infrastructure builds, funding estimates and mission recommendations. Comparisons to existing space agency programs (NASA, ESA, JAXA, CNSA, ISRO, private) identify gaps and collaboration opportunities. Ten concrete "grand challenge" projects are proposed, each with methods, facilities and timelines. Standards are recommended for simulants, irradiations and data formats. Throughout, we emphasize co-benefits for terrestrial energy, materials and water technologies.

Key conclusions include: (1) Solar wind protons implant into the top ~100 nm of lunar regolith and (with heavy ions) generate hydroxyl and molecular water. Laboratory and sample data show hundreds of ppm H_2O can accumulate near grain rims, with isotopic compositions matching the solar wind. However, direct proton irradiation experiments produce only ≤0.5% hydration (3 μm band), indicating that additional mechanisms (defect trapping, micrometeorites, night/day cycling) are needed.

(2) Implanted H is retained only at defect or trap sites with high activation energies. Monte Carlo models find that defects with U>1 eV (e.g. vacancies, amorphous rims) hold H until it forms OH, while low-U sites lose H quickly. Mid-range U (0.3–0.9 eV) produce diurnal OH re-emission at lunar noon.

(3) Solar wind–derived water is confirmed by recent sample data: Chang'e-5 impact glasses have very low δD (down to –990‰) at their rims, matching the solar wind. This establishes that solar-driven water is a major reservoir in the regolith.

(4) Space weathering transforms lunar soils: laser ablation and micrometeorite impacts create nanophase metallic Fe (npFe^0) particles in glassy rims. These npFe^0 alter optical properties (reddening) and act as plasmonic nanostructures that could concentrate local EM fields. In terrestrial catalysis, LSPR effects in metal nanoparticles generate "hot" electrons that drive redox chemistry; analogous photonic catalysis on lunar npFe remains an open hypothesis. Importantly, many npFe^0 contain implanted He from the solar wind.

Scientific Evidence and Open Questions: Remote sensing has repeatedly detected 3 μm absorption (OH/H_2O) across the Moon, with stronger signals at high latitudes and fresh craters. The SOFIA airborne telescope measured a 6 μm water emission band at polar latitudes, yielding 100–400 μg/g H_2O. Laboratory ion-beam experiments (Zent et al., Burke et al.) demonstrate that 1-keV H^+ on lunar analog minerals produces OH, but only small absorptions (<0.5% band depth). Consistent with this, Burke et al. (2011) concluded proton irradiation alone "cannot form enough O–H bonds" to match observed hydration. Defect retention models and Chang'e-5 isotope data now indicate that most lunar water originates from implanted solar H accumulating in defect-rich rims and glass. However, critical questions remain: How do hydrogen and other solar-wind species migrate and react on grain surfaces? What roles do heavy solar ions and solar UV/X-rays play in water synthesis? Can nanophotonic effects or radiation-enhanced catalysis accelerate reactions in ways not captured by classical surface chemistry? How does diurnal thermal cycling and micrometeorite gardening redistribute and deplete volatiles? And is there any indigenous (magmatic) water deep in the lunar interior?

To address these, the report adopts a **systems perspective**: the Moon is a century-scale laboratory for coupled stellar and planetary materials processes (SEME). We can integrate **heliophysics** (solar wind, flares, cosmic rays), **radiation/materials physics**, **crystallography**, **quantum chemistry**, **photonics** and **astrobiology**. For example, forming OH on a plagioclase surface ultimately depends on the quantum adsorption energies of H in crystallographic defects; the process may be influenced by localized plasmonic fields around npFe^0; and any adsorbed water may be stabilized or converted by simultaneous UV/X-ray irradiation. This interdisciplinary framing identifies new hypotheses: e.g. whether high-energy electrons in Earth's magnetotail (during lunar night) could transiently enhance H uptake, or whether exogenous organics could trap H_2O.

Experimental Infrastructure: We propose building **Stellar-Materials Simulation Laboratories** that replicate the combined lunar environment. Key features include: ultra-high-vacuum (10^{-8}–10^{-12} torr) chambers with broad-spectrum solar simulators (UV to IR, 0.1–5 μm, 10^{-4}–1 W/cm²); ion accelerators for H^+, He^{2+}, heavier solar ions (10 eV–100 keV range, fluxes up to 10^{12} cm^{-2} s^{-1}); and cryogenic cooling (down to ~30 K) and... TEM/SEM analysis of surfaces, and on-line mass spectrometry of volatiles. For example, a European "Planetary Simulation Facility" (Aarhus) already includes a 35 m³ thermal-

vacuum chamber with a 2×1 m wind tunnel, LN_2 cooling to –160°C, and varied dust/aerosol capabilities. We envision similar systems at SunsWater research and pilot facilities or greentech / cleantech camps and multiple centers (networked internationally).

Computational Framework: A new multiscale modeling capability is required. Quantum chemistry (DFT) calculations should determine hydrogen binding energies, diffusion barriers and reaction pathways on realistic mineral surfaces (including defected and amorphized structures). Molecular dynamics and Monte Carlo simulations can track collision cascades of solar ions in polycrystalline grains, estimating defect creation and H implant depth profiles. Kinetic models (e.g. kinetic Monte Carlo, rate equations) should combine adsorption/desorption rates with thermal cycling to predict surface OH/H_2O as a function of time. Phase-field or grain-network models can simulate H_2O migration through the porous regolith. Radiative-transfer models, building on lunar BRDF studies, should interpret optical changes from space weathering (e.g. nanophase Fe content) in terms of submicron composition.

International Models: The **UN Moon Society** can be a role model and an international scientific collaboration platform, not a new political body. Under UN auspices, it would coordinate lunar science across agencies (NASA, ESA, CNSA, JAXA, ISRO, etc.), universities and industry. Its governance would include representatives from national space agencies, the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), and scientific organizations. Key activities would be:

- **Laboratory Network:** Connect global Lunar Materials Labs (e.g. NASA-JSC, ESA/ESTEC, DLR/Cologne, ISRO Centre for Earth Observations, CNSA institutes) via joint projects and shared protocols.
- **Data and Sample Sharing:** Maintain an open Moon sample database (spectra, images, analysis) and unified planetary data standards (FAIR data, PDS4 compliance). This builds on the IAU and NASA sample curation models but extends to digital data.
- **Standards Working Groups:** Define common standards for regolith simulants (composition, grain size, toxicity labeling), irradiation exposures (ion types, energies, fluences), and measurement reporting (e.g. referencing SI units for fluxes, reproducible spectral libraries).
- **Education and Outreach:** Facilitate interdisciplinary training (workshops on heliophysics-mineralogy, nanotechnology, astrobiology), online courses, and public engagement linking Moon science to Earth benefits.
- **Mission-Science Integration:** Ensure all lunar missions (Artemis, Chang'e, Chandrayaan, commercial landers) reserve payload capacity for standardized science packages and follow the Society's open access policy for data. Similar to the Artemis Accords, signatory nations would agree to contribute data and follow these scientific norms.

The SunsWater and MoonsWater Organization (inlcuding collaborative / joint venture projects) can be funded via contributions from member agencies and philanthropic support. It could issue joint calls (e.g. Horizon-Europe/EUCLID), broker international experiments, and advise on technology roadmaps. Its role is analogous to ILEWG or IPCC: a coordinating umbrella accelerating lunar science for peaceful purposes. More details and advanced research are in SunsWater and MoonsWater project papers, publications and key studies. You can apply for a cooperation, membership / partnership and send a request for more extracts by the official project platforms (for example Substack, Patreon,..). Copies of this scientific essay and document are not allowed without permission of the researcher O.G.Caplikas. The research and project overview was published on the International Moon Day 2026.

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The technology terms, project titles, products and concepts are artistic creations, long-term developments and official names (including fantasy names). Much of the research and project summaries were published on several ways since 2025. The inventions and developments are also part of some special studies and specialist books – including upcoming media (audio and video), literature, lectures and educational materials. Publishers and other media can request extracts and examples by several platforms and contacts.

Extract of another great scientific article:

The Moons Water Projects: An Integrated Framework for Solar–Lunar Science and Exploration

Executive Summary. The Moons Water Projects propose a comprehensive interdisciplinary research programme uniting heliophysics, planetary science, condensed-matter physics, photonics, quantum information, and space engineering into a single cohesive vision. Centered on the Sun–Moon system, the framework examines how nuclear and electromagnetic processes in the solar interior and atmosphere ultimately shape lunar and planetary materials, water inventories and habitable environments. **SunsWater** focuses on stellar physics, solar radiation and plasma as drivers of volatile chemistry; **MoonsWater** investigates lunar volatiles, regolith weathering and resource utilization; the proposed **UN Moon Society** would coordinate international scientific collaboration, data sharing and standards; **Universal Quantum Computing Systems** (a SunsWater initiative and framework) can explore lunar-sourced helium-3 and quantum technologies; and the **Solar System Internet** (formerly the InterplanetaryInternet Organization Project) envisions robust space communications and navigation networks. This programme aligns with current agency roadmaps (e.g. NASA Artemis, ESA Moonlight/MARCONI) and leverages emerging research (e.g. solar wind–lunar water chemistry, helium-3 mining for quantum cooling, and Delay/Disruption Tolerant Networking).

Key scientific insights already established include: solar wind protons implanting into lunar soil can recombine with oxygen to form hydroxyl and water, with experiments now reproducing such water formation in realistic lab simulations; nanoscale “vesicles” in space-weathered grains trap solar hydrogen and water, acting as long-term reservoirs; and Apollo samples have confirmed solar-wind hydrogen embedded in lunar minerals. Extending these findings, SunsWater will integrate solar physics models (magnetohydrodynamics, nuclear fusion outputs, helioseismology) with radiative transport and quantum chemistry to quantify how photon spectra and particle fluxes evolve from the solar core to affect lunar materials over geologic time. MoonsWater will couple regolith physics, mineral crystallography and radiochemistry to understand hydrogen implantation, defect formation, and potential water/hydroxyl retention or release. Advanced computational modeling (quantum calculations, molecular dynamics, particle transport, ML integration of spacecraft data) can be employed at all scales to link solar outputs with surface chemistry.

The **Solar System Internet (SSI)** developments can be build / advanced on NASA and ESA efforts: for example, NASA’s LunaNet architecture uses Delay/Disruption Tolerant Networking (DTN) to provide “terrestrial Internet” services at the Moon, and the SSI studies are designing a deep-space network with DTN, laser communications and space-based navigation. Similarly, IPNSIG (the Internet Society’s Interplanetary Chapter) works to extend internet protocols into space. These initiatives can be incorporated into Moons Water Projects’ vision: by 2040–2050, we expect integrated lunar–cis-lunar networks enabling high-data-rate links (optical and RF) among Moon bases, orbiters, the Gateway and Earth, as part of a “Solar System Internet” supporting global science and later commercial use.

On the technology and ISRU front, key themes include **in-situ resource utilization** and sustainable space infrastructure. NASA’s Artemis roadmap already commits to using lunar resources for water, oxygen and fuel. The MoonsWater programme extends this by quantifying resource flows (e.g. solar-wind hydrogen inputs, impactor delivery of volatiles) and testing processing technologies on analog materials. Advances in photonic materials, advanced photovoltaics and compact reactors should be sought to power lunar habitats and ISRU plants. A highlight is the opportunity to supply lunar helium-3

(implant from solar wind) for cryogenic cooling of quantum computers. For instance, Bluefors plans to harvest up to 10,000 liters per year of ^{3}He from the Moon via its partnership with mining startup Interlune, directly linking lunar science to Earth-bound quantum technology. The Universal Quantum Computing Systems initiative could explore design of quantum processors (on Earth and potentially in orbit or on the Moon) that exploit lunar-sourced cryogens and vacuum conditions, bridging astrophysics with cutting-edge computation.

Organizationally, the proposed **UN Moon Society** would serve as a coalition platform, analogous to a global scientific society it could coordinate these efforts. It would involve academia, space agencies, industry and non-profits, harmonizing activities under shared principles (building on frameworks like the Artemis Accords). It would host shared databases (e.g. lunar sample archive, solar spectrum data), lab network consortia, joint mission programs, standards for regolith simulants and experimental protocols, and interdisciplinary education programmes. In effect, the UN Moon Society would operate as an international R&D incubator, fostering collaborations (e.g. coordinating Euro-American efforts on SSI, NASA-ISRO joint ISRU experiments, global quantum networking tests) and ensuring knowledge flows between space science and terrestrial applications.

Research priorities and roadmap (exemplary): Near-term (2026–2035) efforts should focus on building integrated laboratories and pilot missions. High-priority tasks include laboratory simulation of solar wind–regolith chemistry (with combined irradiation and optical diagnostics), advanced spectroscopy of lunar analog materials under solar spectral illumination, and small-scale network tests (DTN/optical comm demos on CubeSats or ISS). Proposed missions include polar orbiter spectrometers to map shallow hydration, polar landers to demonstrate ice extraction, and technology demonstrations for helium-3 separation and quantum cooling. Mid-term (2036–2045) will scale up: multiple lunar landers and orbiters (possibly via commercial CLPS) harvesting water and helium-3, establishment of cis-lunar relay satellites (e.g. ESA's Moonlight constellation) and first operational SSI nodes between Earth–Moon–Mars. Long-term (2046–2055) aims for a sustained cislunar economy and interplanetary network: routine water/oxygen supply chains, permanent lunar bases built with local materials, advanced quantum data centers (on Earth/orbit) powered by lunar resources, and a robust Solar System Internet interconnecting the Moon, Mars and beyond (underpinned by international standards).

Laboratory and mission infrastructure: Realizing this vision will require a diverse infrastructure ecosystem. On Earth, upgraded facilities should include large vacuum chambers (to simulate space plasma exposure), multi-spectral solar simulators (UV-to-IR), and ion implanters matched to solar wind energies, all coupled to in-situ analytical tools (synchrotron X-ray, neutron scattering, electron microscopes) for studying irradiated minerals. Regolith and polar ice simulants will be standardized and widely distributed. On-orbit platforms (e.g. ISS National Lab) can host space-weathering experiments or DTN communications tests. Lunar environment infrastructure will include networked ground stations (NASA DSN, ESA ESTRACK, new lunar relay sats) and science payloads: e.g. high-resolution thermal/IR spectrometers (for OH/H_2O signatures), neutron spectrometers (for subsurface hydrogen), and magnetometers (for lunar mini-magnetospheres). Robotic landers and rovers (e.g. lunar GLXP/CLPS vehicles) will deploy ISRU experiments and quantum hardware (e.g. superconducting qubit test modules in cryostats cooled by local helium-3). Existing and planned missions provide partial coverage: NASA's VIPER rover (H_2O ice mapping), Luna-27 (Russian PROSPECT payload), ESA's Lunar Pathfinder and LUNA (Mars/Tianwen communication relays) all complement this agenda. The Moons Water Projects will leverage these by inserting complementary experiments, and advocate for mission extensions (e.g. equipping Gateway with optical transceivers, adding regolith analyzers to robotic landers).

Funding and partnerships should span government, industry and academia. Principal funding could come from space agencies (NASA, ESA, JAXA, ISRO, CNSA, Roscosmos) through existing programs (Artemis, MoonVillage, Chinese Lunar Exploration). Strategic partnerships with commercial entities are vital: e.g. mining companies like Interlune and tech firms (Bluefors, Kioxia) collaborating on Helium-3